LYONS, Wednesday, June 6, 1865. Walking out in the environs of Paris a few lays since to observe the French methods of lture, I was somewhat surprised, knowmy American friend and companion to be a lerate drinker of wine, by his casual remark at be regarded the Vine as the great scourge f France. From one who discards and rejects he inspiration of the "generous juice," such e observation would not have seemed remarkble; but from my intelligent friend, who has pent some years in Paris, and has conformed in his beverage to the habits of her people, I cerainly did not expect it.

And yet it is the literal and momentous truth. France has more arable soil than almost any other country of equal extent; and it is very generally and laboriously though not theroughly, Miciently cultivated. Naturally fertile, it owes little to subsequent applications; not one sere in a thousand is underdrained or subsoiled; and while England has bought millions of dollars' worth of imported fertilizers within the last thirty years, I am confident half a million would pay for all the guano, bones, &c., imported into France. Throughout this country you ass miles after miles of growing grain or vegeta bles which promise fair to mid lling crope; I never yet observed a French acre that promised a luxudant or great one. The rigorous division of a decedent's real estate among his heirs, which a mental law of the first Republic decrees, and which no subsequent Monarchy has dared to reeal, exerts a salutary influence in mitigating des tution and diminishing beggary, but it does not and to raise French Agriculture above the state of mediocrity into which it seems to have been hope-lessly plunged. The dying peasant's acre must be livided among his four or five children, who must sultivate their several pittances with spade and hoe only; no fertilizers can be bought by the im-poverished owners; no animals ample to rished owners; no animals employed; the soil, slowly and shallowly turned over by the de exertion of human muscle alone, is sown, illed and harvested in the same rude, slow fashion, tilled and harvested in the same rade, slow lashion, and the sheaves borne on human shoulders to the distant thrashing-floor. All is clumsy, feeble, ineffective, and I judge that the gross product of the rural labor of France is less than half a bushel of grain per day. Subtract from this the enormous aggregate exacted for the support of Government, with its million functionaries, salaried priests, and seven hundred thousand janiza-ries, and it is plain that the subsistence of its nom-inally freeholding cultivators must be scanty in-deed. I doubt that the peasant laborers of Eng-land, who own no land at all, but live upon the scanty wages accorded them by the tenant farm-ers, are worse lodged and fed than the two or three millions of rural freeholders in France who own millions of rural freeholders in France who own and cultivate less than an acre each. It is mournful to see steep hillsides laboriously tilled from year to year when tillage is certain to wash and exhaust them; the excuse of their cultivators being that they own a strip of this land and no other, and that te lay it down to grass or wood is to doom themselves to idleness and their children to famine. The division of lands among their cultivators is a moble, a beneficent idea; but the division of half an acre among half a dozen heirs of the late cultian acre among half a dozen heirs of the late culti-vator, now deceased, is not a happy illustration of it. Practically, it is found that the petty it. Practically, it is found that the petty holdings are split up while the large estates are held intact through several generations and even increased. I may here mention, by way of illustration, that the fine estate of Lafayette, (La Grange,) comprising a fine chateau and 760 acres of good land in the heart of France, near this city, is now in the market, his son being dead and the property not well adapted to partition among the heirs. Were it but an acre or so, each inheritor would insist on having and holding his share of it. France, though rich in silver, is essentially a

cor country—that is to say, the great mass of her cople are poor. Labor is less effective here than a America, and is not so well paid for what it acnally accomplishes. There are millions of French-nen who carn less than a franc per day when they work, and cannot get work at any price during good part of each year. Of course these are the more ignorant and ill placed as well as inefficient: but two francs (forty cents) per day for the men and half as much for the women exceed the actual average earnings of the laboring class throughout the Empire of Louis Napoleon Yet it is held to tries to ingratiate himself with the toiling millions

for a day the Palace of industry at his own cost to the poor, for those recipients of his bounty to demand peaceably an increase of their petty wages. Witness the following, which I cut from the Paris journals of the last few days:

"Five journeymen saddless employed in the establishment of M. Getting, at Passy, were the day before yesterday tried by the Correctional Police on a charge of forming a coelition to obtain an advance of wages, and for inciting other workmen who were content with their present pay to join them. The evidence produces clearly proved the offense, and two of them were condemned to three months' imprisonment and 16 fr. fine, and the three others to two months' imprisonment and the same amount of fine."

The journals have lately noticed a signal improvement of trade at Lyons, consequent on renewed orders from America and other quarters. Masters have been seen running from house to house in quest of looms that they could set to work—a very unusual circumstance. Very nat-

work—a very unusual circumstance. Very naturally the ill-paid weavers, who are always ground down when orders fall off, thought they might aspire to share the benefits of this improvement; and this is the treatment provoked by their audacity.

**Rrikes among workmen seem at present to be quite the order of the day. A number of workmen were arrested the day before yesterday at Lyons, for attempting to induce their comrades to leave off work and demand higher wages. The men thus taken into constody assign the exceedingly high price of provisions as the motive of their conduct, their present wages, they declare, not being sufficient to enable them to support their families."

Of course, they will be tried and convicted in due season; but who can wonder that barricades so up and thrones topple down in a country where such law is dealt out to hungry Poverty, peacefully endeavoring to convertits labor into adequate bread?

Prance annually produces more elegant and tasteful fabrics than any other country; yet her people are coarsely clad; she largely grows and manufactures Silks; yet the great majority of her population, and even of her silk-producers, cannot afford to wear them; she exports rare and costly furniture to the ends of the earth, yet the homes of the great mass of her people contain only a few rade and clumsy articles, interior in cost and convenience to the contents of our newest log-cabins; but she produces also vast quantities of Wine, and of this, though much of the best is exported, a far larger quantity is consumed on her own soil. The Poor seldom possess elegant Furniture nor wear costly Fabrics; but few Frenchmen are so poor as not to drink Wine. The day-laborer, whose entire subsistence must be eked out of less than eighty dollars a year in a country where the cost of food lars a year in a country where the cost of a usually twice as high as in America, washes lown his dinner of dry bread with half a pint of red down his dinner of dry bread with half a pint of red liquid which has the smell of weak vinegar and the name of Wine—vin ordinaire they call it, and tory ordinairy I judge it must be. The workirl living on her hard-carned france a day in her miserable Parisian garret, buys bread and shelter with her wages; while her youth and comeliness endure, she wine clothes and finery, balls and wines, in another manner, less creditable, and more rainous. Wine, wine! In the Provinces, the Vine is the leading staple of Agriculture; in the cities Wine is the great basis of commerce. I estimate that "Marchand de Vins" is written over the doors of one-fourth of all the places of trade in Paris; certainly, there is no other sign half so common as this. I may exaggerate in judging that one fourth of the cultivated land in France and an equal proportion of the rural labor are devoted to

the Vine; but the proportion is so great as to seem incredible in a country like ours.

Louis Philippe once replied to a Temperance advocate, who had explained to him the Total Abstinance movement in America, that the success of a like movement in France would ruin the Kingdom—that both its Industry and its Commerce Kingdom—that both its Industry and its Commerce were based upon the consumption of Wine. I submit, on the other hand, that my impartial and keenly-observing American friend was right—that the Vine is the chief scourge of this fair land, perpetuating its Poverty and deepening its Vice. If the drafting away by Conscription of half the youthful energy and spirit of France into the Army, there to waste seven years in nonproductive usclesness, be a general evil and loss—as who can doubt it?—then the drafting away of another and larger army from the production of Food and other substantial goods to employ them in producing that which maddens many and strengthens none, must inflict a still greater and wider injury. France needs, in at least seven-eighths of her homes, ampler and better Furniture, more substantial and nourishing Food; she might have these (other things remaining as at present) were it not for the devotion of so large a share of her industrial capacity to the production and distribution of Wine. Poor and ill-paid as her laborers are, they might be far better fed and sheltered did they not expend be far better fed and sheltered did they not exp so large a share of their earnings for "that which "is not bread"—which stimulates but does not

"is not bread"—which stimulates but does not nourish. If every vine were uprooted to morrow and every cask emptied into the ocean, I know that this country would thenceforth increase in wealth and confort with a rapidity hitherto unknown.

As to the Temperance of wine-producing Nations, and of this one in particular, a great deal has been boastingly said which is not half consistent with the facts. It is true that the people of the warmer portions of the temperate zone are less addicted to intoxication than are those of exercite climates; that there is less drunkenness severer climates; that there is less drunkenness in Sicily than in Scotland—in Lyons or Rome than in Moscow or Edinburgh. It is likewise true that the milder and more natural stimulants, like wine or beer, do not intoxicate or madden so readily nor so commonly as do the fiery products of dis-tillation. But that Wine will intoxicate—does in-toxicate—that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris and throughout France—is also notorious and unceniable. You can hardly open a French new-paper that does not contain some account of new-paper that does not contain some account of a robbery perpetrated upon some person stupeled by over-drinking—a police case growing out of a quarrel over the wine-cup—or a culprit, when asked to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced on him, replying, "I was drunk
"when this happened, and know nothing of the
"matter." That journeymen are quite commonly
less fitted for and less inclined to work on Monday than on other days of the week, is as notorious here as it ever was in any rum-drinking city. That the French character, male and female, would stand higher in the general estimation if Wine were unknown here, is very plain to all who look through uncolored glasses. And that the love of Wine often ripens here into a herce thirst for more fiery potations is as certain as that cider-drinkers ever become rum-drinkers in New-t-ngland. In two or three thronged Parisian localities, flashy grog-shops have recently been opened, under the general designation of "American Buffet," where mint-juleps, sherry-cobblers, and such like delectable compounds, are dispensed at a franc per tumbler; and I am assured that thousands of tumbler: and I am assured that thousands of Frenchmen, no longer satisfied with the milder stimulants to which they have been accustomed from childhood, are here ripening into habits which their wine drinking friends cannot regard without alarm. I need hardly add that the distillation of brandy is an ancient and important pursuit in France, and that the beet-crop of last year was extensively diverted from sugar-making the production of spirits. With all deference therefore for those well-

meaning Temperance men who think an abundance of good wine in our own country the proper antidote to the prevalence of intemperance there I am compelled to dissent most decidedly from their proposition. I do not admit that intoxication is the only nor the chief evil to be guarded against: I believe that all alcohological properties and injurious if imbelic stimulants are pernicious and injurious if im-bibed, except as any poison may be—by the dis-eased under the prescription of a skillful and thor-oughly temperate physician. Were it certain that no man should evermore become intoxicated, I no man an and evermore become intoxicated, i should still regard it as a grievous mistake to drink—a ruinous error to perpetuate the produc-tion and use of alcoholic beverages. These do not injure merely by intoxicating, nor those only whom they intoxicate—they undermine the health and shorten the days of thousands who never were

drunk in their lives.

Champions of Temperance in America, and especially in New-York! be entreated to listen to no compromise, to be satisfied with no success short of the complete interdiction of the traffic in Intoxicating Drinks. Better struggle twenty years longer than be lulled into inactivity by a delusive and baseless triumph. Under the most rigid interdiction there will always be drinking enough, just as other vices flourish in spite of the laws which resist them—just as crimes are committed in spite of the penalties which are denounced against them—but we must triumph at nounced sgainst them—but we must triumph at last if we do not ruin our cause by compromise. We can be beaten only by a cry that, while we deny the poor man his grog, we allow the rich man his wine; and this we must preclude at all events. Our mest arduous labor is achieved, for the Majority is now with us; the Law has declared for us; and we have now to meet only the dying flurries of the Liquor Traffic and the sophistical quibbles of its well-feed attorneys. These will of course do all that money can buy or ingenuity suggest; but there is an end to the longest rope, and theirs will all be paid out within the next two or three years all be paid out within the next two or three years at furthest. Revolutions go not backward, and where Gambling and Lotteries now are, there— under the immovable and potent ban of the Law— the Liquor Traffic is and shall remain. Grudge not, then, the efforts needed to render our triumph perfect and immutable.

VISIT TO ST. CROIX ... No. I. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. CROIX, W. I., April, 1855.

St. Croix is the place of rustication for the St. Thomasians. Only a few miles distant, connected by regular and frequent communication -a sister island as regards social, political and religious institutions-furnishing a very marked and agreeable contrast in its country life and scenes and the rustic habits of its people to the pent and oppressive life of St. Thomas-and beside being in its natural beauty and cultured elegance a perfect gem in the ocean, it furnishes an easy and most grateful escape for a season from the monotony and purely business atmosphere of its commercial neighbor. Many families in St. Thomas have their relatives or intimate acquaintances residing here. The little trip at sea, and the change of air and scene here are said to work beneficial sanitary effects. Hence a run for a few days to St. Croix from St Thomas is quite common, and supplies the place of a trip of as many months to Europe or Ameri-

ca to these who are deprived of that pleasure by the wart either of time or money. From the moment of my arrival at St. Thomas From the moment of my arrival at 'St. Thomas a visit to St. Creix, next to my return home, was one of my most cherished anticipations. To leave the West Indies without coming to this, their beautiful Paradise, was not to be thought of. Sixteen menths of confined and busy life at St. Thomas, in a profession which derives little inspiration from business—the only source of excitement there—prepared me to appreciate the beauty and quiet of this island, and to enter with a greedy appropriation into the varied enjoyments it has to offer to the transient visitor.

offer to the transient visitor.

An epidemic sore throat of a nondescript type designated the present as a desirable time for my proposed trip. Accordingly on the afternoon of the 12th inst I made my preparations for embark ing on the same evening on board the schooner Vigilant for West End, or Frederickstadt. All persons leaving St. Thomas, except passengers by the Royal Mail Steam-Packets in transitu,

must provide themselves with passports issued by the Judge at a cost of from thirty-three cents to two or three dollars according to the destination. The same is the case in this island and St. John. From one of these Danish islands to the other it is the samalest sum named. It seems a singular regulation to require a passport from one part of the same jurisdiction to another; but the policy is readily understood when the motive is learned to be not protection but efficial revenue. Few however will be found to find fault with a regulation more smusing than anything else, which draws so modestly upon one's funds, and moreover secures Government-cognizance and sanction of one's movements.

Just before leaving my house, I happened to pass into the room where my child's nurse had laid out her traps for the two weeks' absence. Beside the bundle comprising her wardrobe I observed a singular package which proved to be a huge wash-bowl tied up in a cloth, and which on inquiry I learned was intended as provision against

the urgent emergencies of " A life on the ocean-wave."

I was reminded of Willis's Iudicrous description I was reminded of Willis's Iudicrous description of the French woman whom he voyaged with in his cruise among the French Islands, who carried a similar vessel for the same purpose, along with other uses perhaps. My servant being from the Dutch Island of St. Martin's, and having a tolerable command of the French tongue, I thought she might have caught the custom from association with the people of Guadaloupe and Martin.

she might have caught the custom from association with the people of Guadaloupe and Martinique. But I found on board the schooner coming over here that every Creole female, white or colored, had "a basin," as they call it, of her own, so that the custom seems West Indian and not national or local.

It was eight o'clock when our pretty little craft weighed anchor, and slowly swung around into the breeze, which was scarcely perceptible on the smooth surface of the bay, illuminated in the darkness of a moonless night by countless bright rays reflected from the lights of the various shipping in the harbor and the houses on shore. The exceeding softness and balminess of the air, the peculiar sppearance of the town nestled upon the peculiar appearance of the town nestled upon its triple hills, almost under dark, lofty mountains towering behind, the careless laugh of boatmen and the measured beat of their oars propelling their little skiffs through the quiet water, easily wrought on the imagination and surrounded one with the romance of similar scenes beneath starry

There were some notables among our fellow-voyagers. First of all the Vigilant had been de-tacked from her ordinary destination, which is Bassin, for the special service of effecting an ex-change of the officers commanding the garrisons of St Thomas and West End—the commander of the former having fallen under the Governmentban for some reason not officially divulged, yet of which there are very confident conjec-tures indulged? That gentlemen, who has attained tures indulged? That gentleman, who has attained the rank of Major in the army, and King's Chamberlain, was, therefore, with his wife, children, servants and governess, on his way to take command of a much inferior post, having only some fifteen or sixteen men. Then there was an American gentleman who rejoices in the title of Colonel, and who is said to have been closely connected at an earlier day of fillibustering with that move-ment and even to have led one of the abortive attempts to liberate the Cubans. There were also two Frenchmen, one of whom my limited observa-tion of those people did not enable me to under-stand as to his relations and standing—the other a pale, sedate-looking young man—his paleness ap-pearing rather the effect of dissipation than ex-cessive meditation—who, those who said they knewwhispered, was "a live Count." A merchant, a sailor boarding-house master of St. Thomas and two or three canine household pets. com-pleted the crowd huddled together upon and below

the deck of that little schoener.

The trade between these islands is almost wholly performed in small schooners, five or six in number, of from twenty to eighty tuns burden. They perform two trips generally per week, and require from five to twenty-four hours to make the passage. Sometimes with calms or head winds they are even longer. The distance is about fortysix miles. As the passage is more commonly made at night, the appliances for sleeping naturally come under observation. Beside the berths below dech, of which there is a liberal supply, there are deck, of which there is a liberal supply, there are on deck what are called "dog-houses." Of these there are four, for as many persons. They consist of an enclosed stationary berth arranged along the bulwarks near the after part of the vessel, just high enough to crawl into, and with sliding jalousies in front which you can close or leave open at pleasure. They form very comfortable siceping-places. They look like a kennel it is true, and the application of the name dog-house excites ludicrous associations in one's mind as he thrusts or draws himself into one of them. If there change to be more passengers than these acthere chance to be more passengers than these accon modations suffice for, as was the case on this occasion, portable mattresses are brought up and laid alon dryness of the climate render it safe for one to sleep with little covering under the deep, starry heavens. There is one exception to this: it is that of a bright moonlight. On those nights when Luna reigns in her most lustrous sway, it is considered unsafe to sleep exposed to her rays, as she has been known in these quarters to work by her seemingly mild influences and disasters to both mind and body—deranging the mental faculties and causing strange and uncouth distortions of the limbs and facial muscles. It is credibly narrated that such effects have been experienced on these

that such effects have been experienced on these vessels, and therefore persons are cautioned against sleeping in the moonlight.

As the Vigilant crept noiselessly out of the harbor, when opposite Fort Frederick which guards its entrance we were hailed in Danish through a trumpet. The purport of the question seemed to be the name of our craft, as the man at the lookout shouted "Schooner Vigilant!" which was responded to by another articulate blast, for which I was none the wiser. A chill of apprehension ran through my frame as those rude sounds broke the stillness of the night—not knowing it was the invariable custom to hail vessels passing out at night, and remembering that only a few out at night, and remembering that only a few months ago an American steamer, hastening to bear scores of happy souls to their island homes, at this very point met with a thirty-two pound shot crashing through her staterooms and along her cabcrashing through her staterooms and along her cabins. My emotion of fear was soon changed to one of quiet amusement by the American Colonel—who had stretched his lengthened frame along the deck for repose—innocently asking "if they didn't "sometimes fire into vessels here?" I thought the question and the associations it must excite in the Danish major's mind, who, for the abovenamed inhuman use of pewer, was now passing away in disgrace from the command of these forts, were not much calculated to promote his mental peace or his slumbers.

TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE AT NEWBURGH.

Currespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, June 18, 1855.

At the last Term of the Supreme Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the village of Newburgh, Henry Carene was placed at the bar for taking the lite of Eli Millspaugh on the 8th of February in Montgemery. From the evidence it appeared that Millspaugh had used violent threats:

that he went to the residence of Carene's father that he went to the residence of Carene's father for the purpose of putting them in execution, and with the fist prostrated the unfortunate man to the earth and caused almost instant death os usual, earth and caused almost instant death as usual, quite a number of the medical profession were examined, and held various opinions. Messrs. Thomas McKissie and D. Rodgers most ably and eloquently conducted and summed up the case on the part of the prisoner, and District Attorney Charles Winfield and Samuel J. Wilkin of Goshen for the prosecution. His Honor Judge Brown charged the Jury in his usual lucid and impressive manner. After a short absence they returned with a scaled verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a five of \$190. On Thursday morning, June 14, the District-

County Jail and to pay a fire of \$100

On Thursday morning, June 14, the DistrictAttorney moved that sentence be pronounced
against William Heagan, convicted of the murder
of his wife. During the address of the Judge the
miserable man sobbed aloud, and a most solemn
and profound stillness pervaded the densely-crowd

FROM BOSTON. BOSTON, Wednesday, June 20, 1855.

The weather here is uncommonly cold and disagreeable. In fact we have not yet had a really hot day-a day as hot as we sometimes have in April and May in ordinary years. In some parts of the suburbs-in Cambridge for example, the trees have suffered dreadful devastations from a species of caterpillar, the canker worm as we call it. Thousands of apple and elm trees, which seem to be their favorite prey, are blighted as if by fire. In Cambridge you may see whole orchards of apple trees, and you may see whole orchards of apple trees, and mighty elms a hundred years old, utterly stripped of their foliage, so that not a leaf remains. All sorts of contrivances have been resorted to in the endeavor to prevent the grubs from getting up the trees. You seldom see an elm or an apple tree of any size in the more populous parts of Cambridge without a girdle of tar around the trunk, or else a rim of tin sticking out four or five inches. So multitudinous were the grubs this year, however, that neither tin nor tar have wholly availed. They that neither tin nor tar have wholly availed. They crept into the tar in such swarms that those that stuck fast soon formed a bridge for the others to pass over. The only sure protection is said to be a double tin rim, with a compartment for holding some sort of oily composition that will not easily evaporate. Where this species of tree panning was resorted to, it was tolerably successful.

For some days past the wretches have been de-

was resorted to, it was tolerably successful.

For some days past the wretches have been descending from the trees in prodigious numbers, letting themselves down at the end of a rope of their own manufacture. They creep about everywhere, moving with tolerable rapidity by doubling themselves up in the shape of a horse-shoe arch and then suddenly expanding to their full length. In some parts of the country I believe they are called the measuring worm because they measure their length. They get into houses and swarm over length. They get into houses and swarm over people's garments. I have heard of a lady in Cam-bridge who on returning from a short walk found fifty-seven of the "varmints" on her clothes. Another lady, whose house is closely environed by trees, told me that to exclude them she kept doors and windows closed as much as possible since they began to descend, but to her dismay found that they came came down the chimneys and invaded

her apartments through the fireplaces.

It is really a serious plague. I doubt if the
Eastern locusts do nore mischief to vegetation than these canker-worms have done in Cambridge—to the trees at least. The aspect of the orchards is frightful: and what is worse, there seems to be no help for the evil. Dr. Harris of Cambridge, the eminent entomologist, says the only remedy is to cut down the trees which they infest.

to cut down the trees which they infest.

Politics are yet in a mixed up state. The Know-Nothing Councils in some of the wards in Boston are having hot disputes on the subject of the Philadelphia Convention. In a few wards the Hunkers are striving to get the majority platform adopted. The greater portion of the party in the city, however, follow Wilson and Gardner. Out of the city there is no difference of opinion in the matter, that I can hear of. Of the Know-Nothing papers only ore, The American Patriot, published in Boston, disapprayes of the Northern bolt from the ton, disapproves of the Northern bolt from the National Council.

The Know-Nothing State Council holds a meet-

ing in Boston on the 28th instant for the ostensible purpose of hearing the report of the delegates to Phiadelphia. The programme is to ratify by official sanction the action and platform of Wilson, Gardner, and others, and to make arrangements for a Mass Convention of liberal men of all parties -of all who are opposed to Hunkerism. The State Council will sit in secret, but the Mass Con-State Council will sit in secret, but the Mass Convention will be called openly by an address to which as many influential names will be affixed as can be obtained. The time is not yet fixed, but it will probably be held about the 10th of July, and at Springfield or Worcester. A Republican party will then probably be formed on a basis and with leaders that will company the confidence and with leaders that will command the confidence and support of the great majority of the people. It will embrace the Free-Soilers, the mass of the Whigs, and a large portion of the Democrats. The opposition to it will be feeble because it will mited. But even if united it would not avail to check the movement.

PROHIBITION IN INDIANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Pribune.
ROCS 1 ORT, Spencer Co., Ind., June 12, 1855.
The Indiana Prohibitory Law took effect this day. The citizens assembled in large numbers in day. The citizens assembled in large mother to a grove the morning, and at about noon marched to a grove near by, where they were entertained by ad-dresses, and music from the band, the presentation of a banner. &c. In the evening a splendid party of a banner, &c. In the evening a splendid party was given by the Sisters of the Social Degree of the Temple of Honor, which was decidedly the most brilliant affair ever witnessed in our town. Everything passed off quietly-two or three topers were on the sidewalks, but one of them chanced to find himself suddenly in jail, and the others thinking discretion the better part of valor suddenly left. It was the happiest day ever witnessed in this vicinity. The law will be sustained and en-

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

We were visited on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock

We were visited on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock by one of the heaviest storms that has occurred for a long time, and the disasters caused by it would fill a chapter. We record below a few of them:

The Allegheny rose about three and a half feet by 9 A. M. yesterday, and so unexpectedly that no precautions were taken by the owners of the immense quantities of lumber lying along the river for miles above the city, to secure them properly. Consequently, between three and four hundred rafts of timber broke from their moorings and were either dashed to pieces on the piers of the several bridges or were carried on down the river. The loss, we undrstand, will prove greater than by any other freshet this Spring.

Two rafts, properly manned, also ran against the piers yesterday—one striking in the middle and breaking into two pieces, and the other striking but escaping unit jured.

piers yesterday—one striking in the middle and breaking into two pieces, and the other striking but escaping unis jared.

The gatters of the streets in the city were overflowed, especially those streets leading from Wylie to Pennsylvania-avs., and in other directions.

A small frame house and coal shed on Pennsylvania-av., adjoining the tunnel were carried away, but no persons were injured.

A torient of water running from Elm-st. across Pernsylvania-av., flooded the paper mill of Mr. James Sbicle, destroying a large quantity of wall paper stored there.

In the outskirts of the city other disasters more or less important were caused, but full particulars of which we were unable to obtain.

A very heavy land slide near Haysville, O. and P. Railroad, was also caused by the storm. The track was torn up for some distance; when the night train reached the spot the locomotive, two baggage cars and two passenger cars ran off and were very much damaged. None of the passengers, strange to tell, were injured. The train reached the Federal-st. depot at 4 o check pesterday morning. The break in the Pennsylvania Canal, forty feet in length and between four and five in depth, occurred yesterday morning. The boats both ways were of course detained.

A man named James Hayman, deckhand of the Fennsylvania, died on Satarday morning at the Marine Heavital. He was wheeling a box full of bottles of

A man named James Hayman, deckhand of the Fennsylvania, died on Saturday morning at the Marine Hespital. He was wheeling a box full of bottles of vitrol to the back part of the boat on Thursday morning, when the vitrol exploded and he inhaled the vapor of it. He was taken to the hospital and lingered antil 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The box containing the vitriol was marked "acid." and the rot being in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 30, 1852, the Inspectors of the Port intend bringing suit against the shipper. The penalty is very heavy, being \$1,000 fine and imprisonment for 18 months.

[Pittsburgh Journal, June 18.

Movement for the Presidency.—We are enabled to inform The Albany Argus that a private meeting of cilicials holding place under the Administration has been held in this City within a few days, at which it was resolved that every means should be used to promote the esuddacy of the Hon. William L. Marcy for the Presidency at the next National Democratic Convention. In copying this information into its columns we especially desire that The Argus shall not omit to mention that, contrary to the universal expectation among Democrats, this private meeting of Mr. Marcy's friends possed no resolutions against Know. Nothingism, and took no steps whatever to bring about "a union of the party." We know that The Argus will express its deep regret at these circumstances.

[N. Y. News.

ed Court-room. He is to be hung on the 8th of LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:
Sun: My attention has of late been attracted to
your leading articles on European affairs, and especially to those parts of them in which you endeavor to prove that the influence of England in behalf of civilization and the general progress of the world is not so good as that of Russia; that America should rather sympathize with Russia than with the Western Powers; that it would be better that Turkey should be swallowed whole by Russia than be absor the Aliies, &c. In endeavoring to make out your case, you frequently refer to India as affording an example of Eugland's influence. In your issue of

the 4th irst., you exclaim:
"But what has England done with her Indian possessions but rob them, and keep them by an army of

500,000 men, in subjection !" And again, on the 5th inst., you say:

" Looking to India, we see the decline of freedom as a consequence of English rule. Under the native powers there existed an immense number of small landholders, exercising to a wonderful degree the power of self-government and carrying on a vast in-lard commerce, but under English rule all these have disappeared."

Now, Sir, though I seldom dabble in politica and political economy, I cannot refrain from stat-ing a few facts which seem to have a bearing on the

and political economy, I cannot tell the point in question.

A residence of some fourteen years in India, and a clese attention to the history of the English in that country, have given me an entirely different idea from the one you convey in your editorials on the subject. I do not deny that the English have perpetrated a vast amount of injustice in India, yet I think your remarks do not convey the right idea; they do great injustice to England. I believe India is vasily better off under English rule than she was under former Governments or than the would be under any other Government. But I must give you a fact or two to slow "what England has done for India." First, as to matters of education. There is an Educational Board for each of the Presidencies and for the Northwest Provinces. I have before me the Reports of two or three of these Boards from which I will give an item or two. In "The Report on Public Instruction "in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency" for 1851-2 it is stated that the whole cost of this department is 256,650 rupees, or about \$263,325. Of this sum 504,727 rupees, or \$252,363, are from "Parliementary and Government grants:" the remainder is from "tuition fees," interest on funds, (mostly or entirely furnished by the Government,) sale of property, &c.

In the Report for the Department of Public Instruc-

is from "tuition fees," interest on funds, mostly or entirely furnished by the Government,) sale of property, &c.

In the Report for the Department of Public Instruction in the North-west Provinces the whole expense of the department is put down at 194,638 rupees, or about \$97,319. Of this sum about 133,000 rupees, or \$60,500, are special grants, Parliamentary grants and Government denations; the remainder is from tuition fees, interest of funds, &c.

In the Bombay Presider by the amount expended by Government directly on the Department of Education is 192,000 rupees, or \$96,000 a year. I am not able to state the amount expended on the Educational Department in the Presidency of Madras. It is probably about the same as in the Bombay Presidency or in the North-west Provinces. But saying nothing of this, we have in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay and in the North-west Provinces (strictly speaking a part of the Bengal Presidency) the sum of about \$29,000 rupees, or \$415,000, directly given by Government yearly, to be expended on the Educational Department; and the remainder of the sum expended on this department, about one-half or ene-third of this in amount, excepting a very inconsiderable 1 cm from tuition fees, is from sources entirely Governmental in their origin. You say perhaps this is only paying back a part of that of which England has robbed India. Supposing this to be admitted, it certainly shows England to be the most generous robber the world has ever seen. Think you Kuesia is expending the sum of half a million of dollars in educating her serfs, and should she be permitted to swallow Turkey, would she pay back a part of the spoils to be expended in educating the marses? Should the United States get possession of Cubs, would there be a yearly appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars to educate the negroes? Certainly it would be better for the world to fall into the heads of England than into the hands of any other tooker new on the stage. Far better to meet the general shickness and the part o lands of England than into the hands of any other robber new on the stage. Far better to meet the gen-erous highwayman who permits you to retain a suit of clottles and a little change for present wants than the ruffian who leaves his victim naked, wounded and what other nation would show anything like the

What other nation would show anything like the magnanimity in the same circumstances that England has shown toward her Indian poscessions? But I have not done with my facts. Vast sams are expended in what may be called public improvements, which are adapted to bring out the resources of the country and better the condition of the people. Watness the canals in the various parts of the country for purposes of irrigation—(there is one 800 miles in length)—the reads and bridges, &c.; these latter, in that part of India of which I have been a resident were almost entirely unknown under those native powers of which you speak. Witness the telegraph, of which shout 3.000 miles are in operation and open to the use of all. Witness railroads, of which tracts have been projected to connect the great cities of the country with each other. I am unable to say how many of these great lines have actually been surveyed—the there great lines have actually been surveyed—the lines connecting Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and the great cities of the North-west Provinces. But some

these great lines have actually been surveyed—the lines connecting Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and the great cities of the North-west Provinces. But some of them have actually been commenced and portions been completed. Although the construction of these lines is in the hands of private companies, yet Government has made a guarantee of five per cent on the capital stock for the period of twenty-five years, as without such a guarantee private enterprise could not be culisted. These railroads, when completed, will be of the utmost importance to the agricultural interests of the country.

I could go more into detail to show what England has done and is doing for India, which although it is not what she ought to do, yet does the world present another instance of so much well-directed effort to elevate the condition of a conquered people? I have not a word to say in extenuation of England's national sins, but I would give her crecit for some magnanimity (mixed I admit sometimes with meanness) and a greater degree of magnanimity than any other nation on the face of the carth can claim—I say, than any other nation. Our own nation has not had the opportunity to show herself to any great extent, but from what we have seen there is not much reason to expect she would show any more justice or magnanimity than her mother.

But I must give a more particular notice of the second sentence quoted above from your editorial, viz: "Looking at India we see everywhere the decline of "freedom as a consequence of English rule. Under "the native powers there existed an immense "number of small landholders exercising to a "wonderful degree the power of self-government," and carrying on a vast inland commerce, but under "English rule all these have disappeared." This sentence quoted stored to that part of India in which I have spent sof the country—and I have given not a little attention to its past and carrent history—it does not indicate the runt. When existed that vast number of small landholders, sand that vast inland commerce which ha spect.
One other fact I must not omit. It is this: perfect

religious toleration (in theory, and to a great extent in ready) is enjoyed under the English rule. There the Christian, the Hindeo, the Mussulman, the Buddhist, Christian, the Hindoo, the Mussulman, the Buddhist, the Persee, the Jew—all can worship according to the dictates of conscience and practice their religious rites as they choose, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. And is this the case under the rule of any other European nation? In India under English rule the Missionary of the Gospel is prefected while he pursues his philanthropic labors. Would this be so under Russian rule? In Turkey under English influence Missionaries have been permitted to preach the Gospel, establish institutions of learning, and introduce Christian literature and practical learning, and introduce Constituent and practical science, which is waking up thought, and exciting to activity the sloggish mind of the East. Will this be permitted if Russin should succeed in "swallowing "Turkey?"

But this letter is much longer than I intended it should be. I merely remark in closing that with The London Times, I think "There is something shocking "in the admission that the feelings and sympathics of "America eide with the Powers of the East in their "present deadly struggle with the Powers of the "West."

I have no fault to find with your principles respect-I have no fault to find with your principles respecting free trade and Protective duties. I say, Protection where it is needed. But you seem to speak as if you thought free trade the greatest curse that can be inflicted on a country where Protective duties are needed.

Yours very respectfully, PHILANTHROPOS.

CHARCOAL A DISINFECTANT.

Siz: The Chemist, a London monthly, publishes the substance of a lecture by Dr. J. Stembouse upon the Economical Applications of Charcon! to Sanitary Proposes. As neither the lecture itself nor the extracts of The Chemist will be likely to be extensively read in this country, I have thought to give the more impor-ant facts a wider circulation through the medium of

ant facts a wider circulation through the medium of THE TRIBUNE.

Wood charcoal possesses a highly absorbent power for ammoniscal gases, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen had been from decaying animal bod es, a layer from one to two inches in thickness being sufficient entirely to absorb the effluvia from large nrimsis. From dead dega thus covered no effluvia were perceptible, while the decomposition of the bodies was accelerated. This arises from the fact that charcoal absorbs and caydize the effluvia which under ordinary circumstances would be evolved directly into the air; but within the pores of the charcoal they are brought into contact with co

cently universally believed, is in fact precisely the ieverte.

While reflecting upon the wonderful power of charcoal in absorbing effluvia and missmata, it occurred to Dr. Steniouse that a very thin layer of charcoal would be effectual for the absorption of the very minute quantity of infectious matter floating in the atmosphere of what are called unhealthy localities. This led him to the construction of the so-called charcoal artister, exhibited and described by him before the Society of Arts, Feb. 22, 1854, which is applicable to ships, to the gully-holes of sewers, to respirators, &c. It consists of a thin layer of charcoal-powder helosed between two sicets of wire-gauze. It is used successfully in many localities in London.

Charcoal hiters cannot fail to prove eminently useful in all situations where foul air is apt to accommate, such as the close wards of hospitals, the back alleys and mews lanes of large cities, etc., all the impurities being absorbed by the charcoal, while a current of pure air alone is admitted into the neighboring apartments.

of pure air alone is admitted into the neighboring apartments.

During the year past powdered charcoal has been most successfully employed in several hospitals in London to arrest the progress of gangrene and other putrid sores. In the case of hospital gangrene we have not only to deal with effluvia out with real miasmata, as gangreneous sores readily infect the healthy wounds of any persons in the vicinity. This and other instances prove that charcoal is a very efficient disinfectant as well as decodorizer.

Clarcoal respirators, especially those which embrace both the nostrils and the mouth, purify the air by filtration, and thereby deprive it of the noxious miasmata which in unhealthy localities it not unfrequently contains. They are lighter and more easy of construction than the ordinary respirators; and where the breath is at all fetid, as is usually the case in discuss of the chest, thront, &c., the disagreeable effluvia are all absorbed by the charcoal, so that pure air allore is inspired.

via are all absorbed by the charcoal, so that pure air alove is inspired.

A treat variety of instances might be mentioned in which charcoal respirators would certainly prove useful—as to house-painters, to persons requiring to traverse unhealthy districts, to nurses in infectious discases, etc. If the lower decks of ships were covered with a thin layer of freshly-burned wood charcoal the sailor would have little to apprehend from cholets, ship or yellow fever.

G. BREED.

THE POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to add my mite of cinder to the live coals which you are reaping on the back of that tortoise, the United States Post-Office. I hope you may at some time make the old creature abend a tittle. I am entirely unable to get any Newthrough the New York Post-Office. I wasted subscriptions to The Independent and The National Era, until The Independent people told me that they found it impossible to send any papers to City subscribers.

through the Post-Office.

I am thus mashie to get any ospers except such as choose to law from day to day unless I trouble some friend to allow them to go into his box, or unless they are directed to some street and number for the carrier of

are directed to some screet and number for the carrier's use and his two-cent emolument.

I cannot conveniently arrange either of these things, and slibough I am ready to pay the regular price I can get no box at he Post-Office.

Meanwhile tuns of newspapers are yearly sold out of the back-door of Mr. Fowler's old palace in Liberty-st. to payer-makers at a well-known regular rate of two cents a pound; and the clerks will not youchsafe even an opinion as to the fate of my documents, but put me off with polite generalities. I presume this state of things is a considerable loss to the Lewspapers in the City.

Yours, A CITIZEN.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF KNOW-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Sin: The "Third Dispatch" in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, dated "Cleveland, June 15," relative to the doings of the Know-S mething National Convention, contains a sentence which conveys altogeth a wrong impression. I refer to the statement that the Convention "exhibited backbone" by agreeing not to make independent nominations, but rather ado a line of policy which precludes it from so doing. Now, the fact is, no such agreement was made, but quite to the contrary. The Convention rejected an article introduced into the constitution aiming to bring the Convention to that result. The delegation from the Convention to that result. The delegation from New-York, which numbered quite largely, arged he adoption, but Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois opposed it, and it was stricken cut. Your "first dispatch" of the above date briefly alludes to the sharp debate on that subject, but for some reason does not, as it properly should do, give the result. I do not wish to be understood in making this correction as asser ing that the organization of Know-Somethings is not willing to unite with any other party in the country that may take the initiative in nominating an Anti-Nebraska man for the Presidency. By no means. The "olarforn" asserts the contrary. But I wish it to be distinctly understood that the organization is Firex to do as it pleases. If will notice with no "milk and water" faction, but only with such an organization as comes fally up to the that the organization is FREE to do as it pleases. It will unite with no "milk and water" faction, but only with such an organization as comes fully up to the doctrine of driving the Slave Power back to its original lines; restoring freedom to Kansas and Nebraska; atolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and placing the General Government actually and perpetually on the side of Human Freedom. This is Known Somethingism. Nothing more; nothing less. I wish to add, also, that opposition to the committal article alluced to did not come from enemies to Mr. Soward, as some Humker prins have asserted. The opposition rather had its basis in an honest deahe not to commit the party to any man so early in the Presidential canvers.

A KNOW-SUMETHING.

Cleveland, June 20, 1855. THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune, Sir: A State Election, except as a manifest of the comparative strength of national parties, usually ex-cites no great interest beyond the borders of the Commonwealth where it transpires. The Virginia Election has been an exception to this rule, and mair and tolehas been an exception to this rule, and mail and telegraph have borne such discordant notes of gratulation and regret to the country that it has occurred to me it would probably interest you to know what a Southern er thinks of this cication—one who has no interest in politica beyond the welfare our common country, and who is not or cannot be actively engaged in politics. Accustomed as I have been to the occessive movements of this political luminary—the Old Dominion—I confess I was taken rather aback at seeing the Denocratic barner of the boasted Mother of Presidents and States flung out to catch the tree-zo of popular applianse inscribed with the name of the Hoa. H. A. Whe.

cents and state and a continuous of the Hoa. H. A. Wise.

My first impression was that the Democracy of Virginia had a premonition of approaching doom from that invisible and seemingly invisible as doverwhelming to the that was sweeping old parry names from existence in the Eastern States; that they had selected in as a fit leader for a fortom hope, trusting that his peculiarly exceptionable political souvenirs would account plausibly for his and their defeat. But maturer relaction convinced me that Democracy had not forgotism bettetics, but had cought in Mr. Wise her first requisite in the choice of all candidates—variability. Had Mr. Wise been in training by his party he would not at that time have made that furnous onshught on at that time have made that furnous onshught on at that time have made that furnous onshught on at that time have made that furnous onshught on at that time have made that furnous onshught on for but in spite of, his Know-Nothing gains to Mr. Wise's views on that stripert, they selected him, not for but in spite of, his Know-Nothing antipathies. Mr. Wise owed his nomination to his violent ultra-Slavery sentiment, which the letter from the Boston clergyman gave him an opportunity of proctaining to the Union at a most fortunale period. And should Mr. Wise's present elevation prove, as faminated, the initiatory step to the Presidency, we feel bound to ceclare our be lief that in common grafficials the lection Clergyman should have the Preniership, which New-England practice would warrant him in